

S/153/60/003/003/019/036/xx  
B016/B058

AUTHORS: Dariyenko, N. I., Sapozhnikova, N. V.

TITLE: Kinetics of the Nucleophilic Substitution of Halogens in Halogen-substituted Acetates and the Influence of Halogen Accumulation at the Place of Substitution on the Mobility of the Halogen

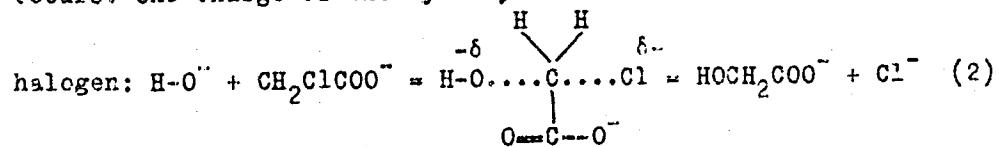
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 3,  
pp. 461 - 465

TEXT: It was the aim of the authors to characterize the influence of the halogen accumulating at the substitution place in a completely quantitative way. They give a similar characteristic of the influence of the halogen nature on its mobility in the reactions of nucleophilic substitution during the interaction of the halogen acetates with hydroxyl ion and ammonia. Since the corresponding data by other scientists for the reaction:  $\text{CH}_3\text{HalCOO}^- + \text{OH}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{CH}_3(\text{OH})\text{COO}^- + \text{Hal}^-$  (1) differ

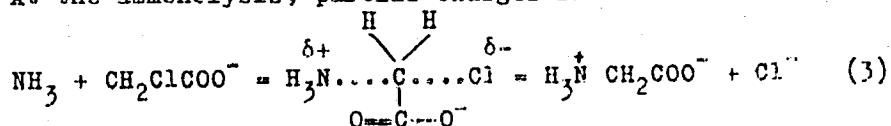
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Kinetics of the Nucleophilic Substitution S/153/60/003/003/019/036/XX  
 of Halogens in Halogen-substituted B016 BC58  
 Acetates and the Influence of Halogen Accumulation at the Place of  
 Substitution on the Mobility of the Halogen

widely, the authors determined for this reaction the rate constants for several temperature values between 60 and 98°C. On the basis of the same halogen acetates, the reaction was studied with another nuclear reagents, i.e. aqueous ammonia, between 25 and 60°C. The number of charges remains unchanged in phase (1) which determines the reaction rate, but a new distribution of the charges in the intermediate complex occurs. One charge of the hydroxyl-ion is transferred here to the



At the ammonolysis, partial charges in the intermediate complex:



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Kinetics of the Nucleophilic Substitution    S/153/60/003/003/019/036/XX  
of Halogens in Halogen-substituted                      B016/B058  
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Substitution on the Mobility of the Halogen

develop in the phase which determines the reaction rate. On the basis of these data, the authors characterize the kinetics of nuclear substitution of the halogens in mono-substituted acetates in dependence on the nature of the halogen concerned, in the following way: 1) In the reactions with the hydroxyl-ion and ammonia, greatly differing with regard to their mechanism, iodine is much less mobile than bromide (Table 1). 2) The authors proved that the ammonolysis reaction is steadily slowed down by the accumulation of chlorine in the chlorine acetates, since the activation energy increases (Table 3). 3) The "periodicity" by P. Petrenko-Kritchenko (Refs. 5,6) concerning the influence of halogen accumulation in chlorine acetates on the mobility of this halogen in the reaction with alkali, was confirmed (Table 4). The authors presume that the increased reactivity of chlorine in trichloroacetate is connected with the change of the reaction mechanism. They did not succeed yet in studying the nature of this reaction (its products, phases) more closely. The authors drew the above conclusion from the analogy with the data by J. Hine (Ref.?) on the increased reactivity

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Kinetics of the Nucleophilic Substitution    S/153/60/003/003/019/036/XX  
of Halogens in Halogen-substituted    B016/B058  
Acetates and the Influence of Halogen Accumulation at the Place of  
Substitution on the Mobility of the Halogen.

of the chloroform in the reaction with alkali. They mention the paper by  
M. B. Neyman, V. B. Miller, and Yu. M. Shapovalov (Ref.8). There are  
4 tables and 11 references: 5 Soviet, 2 US, 1 British, and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova;  
Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimi (Ural Polytechnic  
Institute imeni S. M. Kirov; Chair of Physical and Colloid  
Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1958

Card 4/4

SAPOZHNIKOVA, N.V.; LINETSKAYA, Z.G.; DARIYENKO, N.I.

Compensation effect in the action of internal and external factors  
on the constants of Arrhenius's equation and the constants of  
Frenkel-Eyring's fluidity equation. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.4:  
917-919 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova, Sverdlovsk.  
(Chemical reactions) (Chemical equations)

DARIYENKO, Petria, 1923-

[Panoramic view; from the notebook of a journalist] V  
polnyi rost; iz bloknota zhurnalista. Kishinev, Partizdat  
TsK KPM, 1963. 110 p. (MIRA 18:6)

VOROB'YEV, D.D.; DARIYENKO, V.I.; PILYASOV, F.L.; TKACHENKO, N.A.

Experience in cleaning unclassified coal in a jigging machine of new  
design. Koks i khim. no.1:14-17 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Gorlovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.  
(Coal preparation)

S/068/60/000/012/001/005  
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Litvinenko, M.S., Tyutyunnikov, Yu.B.,  
Vershinina, S.V., Dariyenko, V.I., Vorob'yev, D.D. and  
Tkachenko, N.A.

TITLE: An Increase in the Yield of Coke-Oven By-Products by  
the Pyrolysis of Heavy Petroleum Oils in Coke Ovens

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1960, No.12, pp.8-10

TEXT: The results of laboratory and plant experiments on the  
possible increase in the yield of gas and benzole on coke blends  
with additions of fuel oil are described. Laboratory experiments  
(no details given) gave the following indications:

1) Additions of fuel oil to coal increase the bulk density of the  
charge. 2) The yield of gas, raw benzole and tar is higher than  
from ordinary coal blends. 3) The distribution of fuel oil  
between coking products varies within wide limits, depending on the  
amount of fuel oil added and coking conditions. More oil is  
transferred to gas and benzole when oil additions to coal are small  
and the free space temperatures are high. Under such conditions,  
up to 63.35% of oil is transferred into gas and up to 10.7% into

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An Increase in the Yield of Coke-Oven By-Products by the Pyrolysis  
of Heavy Petroleum Oils in Coke Ovens

raw benzole, but the amount of tar formed decreases.

4) The composition of gas obtained on coking of charges containing fuel oil is characterized by somewhat increased content of hydrogen and unsaturated compounds. The composition of gas depends mainly on the degree of pyrolysis of the fuel oil vapours. 5) In all cases when additions of oil were made, a decrease in the formation of pyrogenic water was observed. 6) The quality of raw benzole and tar on coking blends containing fuel oil also depends on the conditions of pyrolysis. If the oil vapour suffered a high degree of pyrolysis, then in addition to an increased yield of benzole, the content of benzole fraction in the raw benzole was at a maximum (68.56%) and washing losses were only slightly higher than with benzole obtained from normal coal blends (from 6.5 to 7.5%). At low temperatures of the free space and other conditions being equal, the content of the benzole fraction in raw benzole decreased from 68.56 to 63.60% and washing losses increased to 10.79%. A further decrease in the degree of pyrolysis by decreasing the

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residence time of gases in the free space leads to a further  
increase in washing losses up to 13.53% and a decrease in the  
content of benzole fraction in the raw benzole to 63.3%.

7) The tar produced from oiled coal has a somewhat lower specific  
gravity, increased content of free carbon and an insignificant  
decrease in the content of phenols. 8) The mechanical strength  
of coke remained unchanged. Plant experiments were carried out on  
four batteries of ovens of the МОР-46 (PVR-46) type. The  
temperature of the free space of ovens was comparatively low and  
varied within the following limits: No.1 battery 695 to 753°C;  
No.2 725 to 770°C; No.3 612 to 707°C and No.4 650 to 760°C.  
The coking time on No.1 and 2 batteries was 13 hours 36 minutes  
and on No.3 and 4 15 hours 25 minutes. Temperatures in the control  
flues: No.1 and 2 pusher side 1325°C, coke side 1375°C;  
No.3 and 4 pusher side 1235°C, coke side 1280°C. Addition of  
2% fuel oil (types 80 and 20) was effected by spraying the blend  
on the conveyor belt leading to the service bunkers. Mixing of  
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of Heavy Petroleum Oils in Coke Ovens

the blend was done by 6 disc ploughs placed under the conveyor. The composition and properties of the coal blend prior to and during the experimental periods are given in Table 1 (moisture 10%, volatile matter 26 to 27%, -3 mm fraction 89 to 90%). The increase in the bulk density of the charge (from 740 to 751 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) required higher flue temperatures, these were increased (by 10°C) insufficiently due to the poor state of the ovens. Mechanical properties of coke (Table 2) remained practically the same. There was some increase in the proportion of large fractions (above 60 mm) and in the volatile content of coke. The content of benzole in raw gas increased from 40.3 g/m<sup>3</sup> to 46.1 g/m<sup>3</sup> and with a uniform addition of oil of 2 to 2.5% to 48 to 50 g/m<sup>3</sup>. The composition of scrubbed gas remained practically the same (Table 3) but its daily output increased from 1232 to 1286 thousand nm<sup>3</sup> (4.4%). Specific gravity of tar decreased by 0.017 and the yield of its light fraction increased by 0.4%. The composition of tar from primary condensers somewhat changed: its specific gravity  
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S/068/60/000/012/001/005  
E071/E435

An Increase in the Yield of Coke-Oven By-Products by the Pyrolysis  
of Heavy Petroleum Oils in Coke Ovens

increased by 0.015 and the yield of light fractions decreased by 0.9%. Washing losses of benzole increased by 0.47%, its specific gravity decreased from 0.875 to 0.872; the content of the benzole fraction decreased from 68.33 to 67.35%; the content of toluol increased from 15.06 to 15.83%. 9.22% of the fuel oil added to coal was transferred into raw benzole, 37.2% into gas and 16.04% into tar. It is concluded that in order to increase the output of gas, benzole and tar additions of fuel oil to coal are recommended. The proportion of fuel oil which can be added should be established for each individual works. The following participated in the work: V.Ya.Tsepurit, A.V.Shepel', F.A.Pilyasov, L.A.Vashchenko, S.D.Brodskiy, M.I.El'yashev, G.S.Iskra, Ya.D.Semisalov, S.P.Kalganov, I.I.Mikhaylov, M.T.Petrenko, and A.Ya.Val'skiy. There are 3 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATIONS: UKHIN Litvinenko,M.S.,Tyutyunnikov,Yu.B.,Vershina,S.V.;  
Gorlovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Gorlovka Coking Works)  
Card 5/5 Dariyenko,V.I., Vorob'yev,D.D., Tkachenko,N.A.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

DARIYENKO, Yev.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30331

Author : Degtyarev, V.F., Dariyenko, Ye.P.  
Inst :

Title : Study of the Mechanism of Interaction of Normal Sodium  
Tungstate and Hydrochloride of 8-Hydroxy Quinoline in  
Aqueous Solution, by the Method of Conductometric  
Titration.

Orig Pub : Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No 8, 1798-1803

Abst : On addition of an excess of hydrochloric acid solution of  
8-hydroxy-quinoline (I) to an aqueous solution of  $\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4$   
(II) a copious yellow precipitate separates, which under-  
goes no change on subsequent addition of 1 N solution of  
NaOH, which titrates only the unreacted hydrochloride of  
I (III). In the formation of the precipitate takes part  
1 molecule of II and 2 molecules of III, and both active  
groups of I combine with W. For this reason the authors

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USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

c.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30331

The authors note that the method of conductimetric titration with a solution of III can be utilized for a determination of tungstate-ions in aqueous solutions.

Card 3/3

DAROVSKIKH, Ye. P.

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries -  
Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology.

K-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6921  
Author : Dil'man, V.V., Darovskikh, Ye.P., Aerov, M.E.,  
Inst : Aksel'rod, L.S.  
Title : Hydraulic Resistance of Reticulated and Perforated Plates  
Orig Pub : Khim. prom-st', 1956, No 3, 156-161

Abstract : The following equation has been derived for computing  
hydraulic resistance of reticulated plates:

$$\Delta P = \xi \cdot \gamma_G \cdot u_c^2 / [(1 - \beta) \cdot 2g(1-\tau)^3] + 2\sigma /$$

[ a (1 - β) ]. For perforated plates the factor 4 must  
be used in the second term of this equation. Herein Δ P  
-- plate resistance; ξ -- coefficient of resistance of  
a dry plate; β = Δ P\_z / (γ\_L h). Δ P\_z -- mean static

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USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries -  
Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology.

K-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6921

is free from gas bubbles; c) length of aperture,  
through which bubbling takes place, is much greater  
than its width.

Card 3/3

14  
"Sorption of certain radioactive isotopes by cement powders" by A. Voznesenskii et al. (1971)

against time of sorption. A 94% activity was reached with  $\text{Cs}^{137}$  with abov. and 50% with  $\text{K}^{40}$ .

CHUPAKHIN, O.N.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.; DARIYENKO, Ye.P.

Reactions and derivatives of quinaldine. Part. Synthesis and  
properties of some bis- $\alpha$ -thioquinaldinamides. Zhur.ob.khim. 33  
no.7:2401-2407 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.  
(Quinaldine)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

PENTYUGALOVA, Z. P.; PUNSKAREV, A. V.; BATULLINA, R. Khat. (L. N. M. N.), Ye.P.

Heterocyclic derivatives. Part 3: Some derivatives of pnenazine.  
Zhur. ob. Khim. 34 no.6:1956-1960 Je '64. (KIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

ACCESSION NR: AP4044453

8/0076/64/039/008/2102/2104

B

AUTHOR: Toporkov, V. N.; Matevosyan, R. O.; Stashkov, L. I.; Dariyenko,

Ye. P.

TITLE: An instrument for studying the kinetics of chemical reactions

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 8, 1964, 2102-2104

TOPIC TAGS: recording spectrophotometer, slidewire, constant-temperature cell

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to modify the existing spectrophotometer SF-2M in such a way as to enable thermostating of the cell and to equip it with a recorder. For this purpose a Wobser thermostat and a linear 10 mv full scale recording potentiometer were used. In addition the modification included a slide-wire, mounted on the case of the recording mechanism of the spectrophotometer and a cover for the chamber with the investigated samples. The exploded view of the slidewire is shown in fig. 1 of the enclosure. The article describes in detail the connection of the slidewire to the spectrophotometer and its operation. The cover to the sample chamber has two walls which form a jacket through which

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044453

flows a liquid thermostatted to the desired temperature. The inner wall of the cover has copper fins attached to it, which facilitate more rapid establishment of temperature. The temperature is set according to the thermometer, the bulb of which is located just above the investigated sample. This thermometer is insulated from the tube, which passes through the cover by a cloth gasket. In order to establish the same temperature in the rest of the compartment its inner surface are covered with an insulator. The constant temperature in the compartment is established 20-30 min. after the cover is closed. Using this apparatus it was possible to obtain more detailed data on the reaction mechanism of hydroxyl radicals and aromatic amines. It is noted that by means of this set-up it is possible to investigate the kinetics of any chemical reactions which are accompanied by color change. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 06Sep83  
SUB CODE: GC

ENCL: 01  
NO REF SOV: 000      OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 16629-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4044453

ENCLOSURE :01

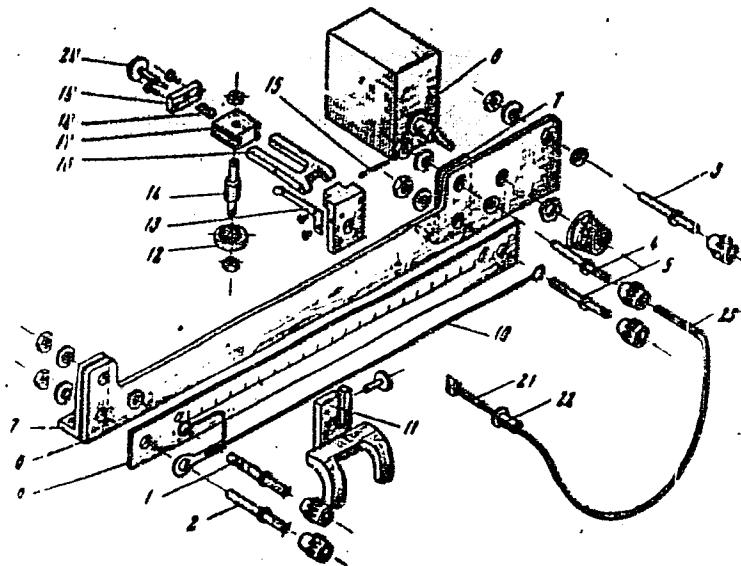


fig. 1  
Exploded view of slidewire  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5-clamps; 6-  
slidewire base; 7-angles;  
8. rheostat; 9-scale; 10-  
wire; 11-clamp for SF-2M  
recorder pen; 12-ball bear-  
ing; 13-leaf spring; 14-axis  
15-fork axis; 16 fork; 17-  
guide; 18-spring; 19-plate  
with tapped hole for adjust-  
ment screw; 20-adjustment  
screw; 21-contace rod;  
22-insular insert; 23-con-  
necting cable with end piece

Card 3/3

PENYUGALOVA, Z.P.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.; DUNAYEVA, L.V.; DARIYENKO, Ye.P.

Certain reactions of 2,3-diaminophenazine. Zhur.org.khim. 1  
no.2:358-362 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

DARIYEV, A.

Effect of various light conditions on the anatomic structure  
of the cotton plant. Vest. LGU 17 no.15:129-133 '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Plants, Effect of light on) (Cotton) (Botany--Anatomy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

DARIKOV A.D.

## CZECH

Synthesis and transformations of vinyl aryl ethers. III.  
Synthesis of aralkyl and diaryl acetals. M. F. Shustakov,  
A. V. Kalubina, and A. D. Darley (State Univ., Irkutsk).  
*Sbornik Statei Obshchey Khim.*, 2, 1297-1301 (1953),  
cf. *J. Org. Chem.*, 42, 7243; 43, 3272a.—Treatment of mixts. of *p*-  
 $\text{Mc}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$  and alkyl vinyl ether with a little HCl yielded  
mixts. which on distn. gave 61-70% yields of the correspond-  
ing mixed acetals and low yields of the syn. diaryl acetal;  
the same products were obtained on heating the phenol with  
 $\text{p-Me}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$  in an autoclave 12 hrs. at 220-5°.  
The following  $\text{Mc}_2\text{CH}(\text{OR})\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CMc}_2$  ( $\text{R}$ , b.p. °/in.;  
 $n_D^20$ , d<sub>4</sub> given) were reported:  $\text{Mc}_2$ , 72-8°/4, 1.4820, 0.9600;  
 $\text{Et}$ , 137-8°/4, 1.4876, 0.9620;  $\text{Pr}$ , 83-9°/2, 1.4830, 0.9383;  
 $\text{Bu}$ , 155-8°/10, 1.4850, 0.9343;  $\text{Bu}_2$ , 126-8°/4, 1.4785,  
0.9317;  $\text{i-Bu}$ , 122-3°/2, 1.4910, 0.9387;  $\text{Ph}$ , 145-7°/3,  
1.5970, 1.0283;  $\text{Ar}_2\text{CH}(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CMc}_2-p)$ , 161-2°/3, n<sub>D</sub> 1.6110,  
d<sub>4</sub> 0.9440. *G. M. Kosolapoff*

*g.v.*

DARIYEV, A. D.

DARIYEV, A. D.: "Investigation of the transformations of nitrogen-containing organic compounds during vapor-phase hydrogenation". Leningrad, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Technological Inst imeni Leningrad Soviet. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December 1955. Moscow.

Dariyev, A. D.

AUTHORS: Dariyev, A. D. and Mar'yasin, I. L. 65-1-12/14

TITLE: The Preparation and Industrial Use of Organic Nitrogen Bases from Tars obtained by Semi-coking of Cheremkhovo Coals. (O poluchenii i promyshlennom ispol'zovanii organicheskikh azotistykh osnovaniy smol polukosovaniya Cheremkhovskikh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr. 1, pp. 60-64. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Products, obtained during the processing of hard fuels, contain a considerable quantity of organic nitrogen bases. The light boiling fractions, (pyridine and picoline) obtained mainly from coke oven gas, are widely used. The resources of these nitrogen bases in distillation products from Cheremkhovsk coals are 20 times higher than resources of bases contained in liquid products obtained during coking. Results of investigations on the composition of nitrogen bases, separated from light-medium oils and very wide fraction of liquid phase hydrogenates of tar obtained during the semi-coking of Cheremkhovsk and from coal hydrogenates was investigated. The properties of the starting materials are given in Table 2.

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65-1-12/14  
The Preparation and Industrial Use of Organic Nitrogen Bases from  
Tars Obtained by Semi-Coking of Cherkashov Coals.

of corrosion of low carbon steel decreases 13 to 15 times, in a 4% HCl medium the addition of 0.5% of bases retards the rate of corrosion by 25 to 30 times. Thus, nitrogen bases have strong inhibiting effect during the acid corrosion of metals. There are 4 Tables, 4 Figures and 6 References: 2 English and 4 Russian.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Dariyev, A.D. SOV/65-59-7-6/12

TITLE: Separation and Identification of Pyridine Homologues from Cheremkhovo-Coal Light-Medium Tar (Vydeleniye i identifikatsiya gomologov piridina iz legko-sredney smoly Cheremkhovskikh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 7, pp 24-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For designing installations for recovering and utilizing coal-tar organic bases their individual chemical composition must be known. Little has been published on this and the present article gives the relevant information for the low-boiling fractions of pyridine bases widely used in the chemical industry. It was found that samples of industrial light-medium oil contained 4.9 wt % of organic bases: these are complicated in composition and boil at 120 - 360 °C. The method previously used by the author (Ref 1) was used too for dephenolation, this being followed by rectification in a column with a type Len NII (Ref 5) packing. A second stage of rectification gave fractions with boiling ranges of 0.2 - 5 °C whose refractive indices and specific gravities were determined (Table). Further separation

Card 1/2

SOV/65-59-7-6/12

Separation and Identification of Pyridine Homologues from  
Cheremkhovo-Coal Light-Medium Tar

and identification of bases was affected with the aid of fractional precipitation with picric and phthalic acid and also mercuric chloride. The compounds isolated and identified were pycolines, lutidines, and some methyl-, ethyl- and trimethyl-pyridines. The properties of these are summarised in the article.

Card 2/2 There are 1 table and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

ZHUKOV, V.A.; BUTUKHANOV, L.S.; DARIYEV, A.D.

Several technical and economic indices of obtaining industrial  
gas for the synthesis of ammonia on the basis of the Gusinoye  
Ozero coal. Trudy BKNII no.5:51-57 '61.

(MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/350

Sovetskaniye po khimii, tehnologii i priemenniyu proizvodstva  
picridina i khinolina. Riga, 1957

Khimiya, tehnologiya i priemennye proizvodstva picridina i  
khinolina; metody sinteza i sodevichnye (Chemistry, Technology  
and Utilization of Pyridine and Quinoline Derivatives;  
Materials of the Conference) Riga, Izd-vo AM Latvsskoy  
SSR, 1960. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies  
printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk Latvsskoy SSR. Institut  
khimii; Vsesoyuznoye Khimicheskoye obshchestvo.

Ed.: S. Baranova; Tech. Ed.: A. Klyavina; Editorial  
Board: Yu. A. Sandovskiy, Candidate of Chemistry, K. V.  
Varaga, Candidate of Chemistry (Karp., Zl.), L. P. Zalukajev,  
Doctor of Chemistry, and N. M. Kalnyn.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for organic chemists and  
chemical engineers.

Coverage: The collection contains 33 articles on methods  
of synthesizing or producing pyridine, quinoline, and  
their derivatives from natural sources. No personalities  
are mentioned. Figures, tables, and references accompany  
the articles.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

2. PYRIDINE AND QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES OBTAINED FROM THE THERMAL CRACKING PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM	
Tolochinskoy, N. M. [Nizhne-Tsall'skiy Gidrokarbonnyy poligrafičeskiy zavod (Nizhne-Tsall'skiy Gidrokarbonnyy poligrafičeskiy zavod - Bases obtained From Coal Tar)]	25
Dorokhov, A. B. [Foschinoobrabotka fizikal'no-tekhnicheskikh materialov nauchno-tekhnicheskogo instituta po vysokotemperaturnym metodam (East Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR)], Extrac-	
-tion and Utilization of Heterogeneous Fuels from the Thermal Cracking of Cherkashino Coal	
Kurnetsov, V. I., and A. P. Padericheskij [Institut teplotekhniki, material'naya i struktural'naya (Institute of Heat, Power Engineering - Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)], The Content of Pyridine Bases in the Thermal Decomposition of Lignites From the Ural Basin	37
Podolova, L. A., and G. Ya. Yanev [Institut khimii Akademii Nauk SSSR (Chemical Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)], Pyridine Bases From Saporoje	37
Pel'tsev, A. M., O. D. Gal'denetskij, and G. I. Smirnov	43
[Institut nauchno-tekhnicheskikh issledovanii (Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)], Methods of Determination of the Characteristics of Total Nitrogen and Nitrogenous Bases in Petroleum	
Edicione, Z. A. [Institut gornozhivotchnicheskikh nauch SSSR (Institute for Mineral Fuels of the Academy of Sciences USSR)], Separation of the $\alpha$ -Picoline Fraction of tar by the Selective Extraction Method	49
Pil'yavskiy, A. A., and S. Mal'yanovskiy [Physical Chemistry Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences], Institute for General Chemistry (Warsaw), Picolinic Acids in Pyridine Bases From Products of the Chemical Processing of Coal	55

DREIYEY, A.D.

DARIYEV, A.D.; REZANOVA, O.I.

Composition of ashes of Gusinocersk coals. Krat.soob. RKNII  
no.3:53-55 '62 (MIRA 16:5)  
(Gusinocersk region—Coal—Analysis)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

ULANOV, N.N.; DARIYEV, A.D.

Potentiometric determination of the molecular weights of organic salts  
and acids. Krat.sob. BKNII no.3:56-60 '62. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Potentiometric analysis) (Molecular weights) (Organic compounds)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

DARIYEV, A.D.; BABUYEVA, TS.M.

Composition of a wide fraction (165 - 195°C) of pyridine bases of tar obtained in the semicoking of Cheremkhovo coals. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.11 Ser.khim.nauk no.3:131-134 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Buryatskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Ulan-Ude.

DARIYEV, A.D.; REZANOVA, O.I.; YEGOROVA, Zh.P.; IGNAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Chemical and petrographic characteristics of the coals of  
Gusinoosersk deposits of the Buryat A.S.S.R. Izv. SO AN  
SSSR no.7 Ser. khim. nauk no.2:134-138 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Buryatskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut,  
Ulan-Ude. Submitted May 5, 1964.

DARIYEV, A. S.

Structure of the root tip in the embryo of some cotton species.  
Bot. zhur. 48 no.3:430-436 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut genetiki i fisiologii rasteniy AM Uzbekskoy SSR,  
Tashkent.

(Cotton) (Roots(Botany)) (Botany—Embryology)

DARIYEV, A.S.

Morphologic and anatomic structure of the cotyledons of  
some species of cotton. Bot. zhur. 48 no.9:1355-1361  
S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DARIYEV, A.S.

Structure of the embryo and seedlings of some species of  
Gossypium. Bot. zhur. 50 no. 5:655-662. My '65. (УДК 18:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

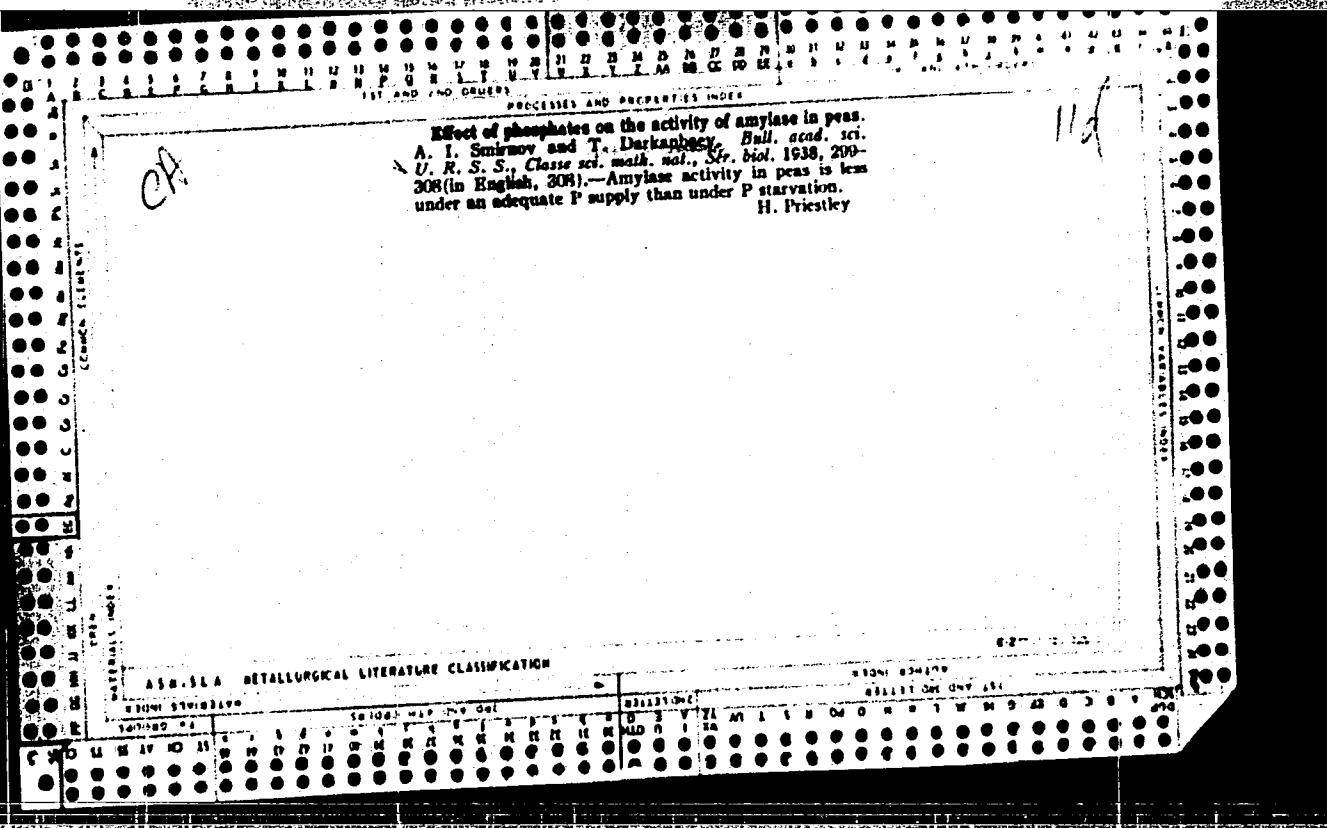
CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

DARKACH, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Characteristics of low-grade, finely impregnated, magnetite ores of  
Krivoy Rog Basin and flowsheet for their beneficiation. Obog. rud.  
(MIRA 11:9)  
2 no.1:13-23 '57.  
(Krivoy Rog--Magnetite) (Ore dressing)

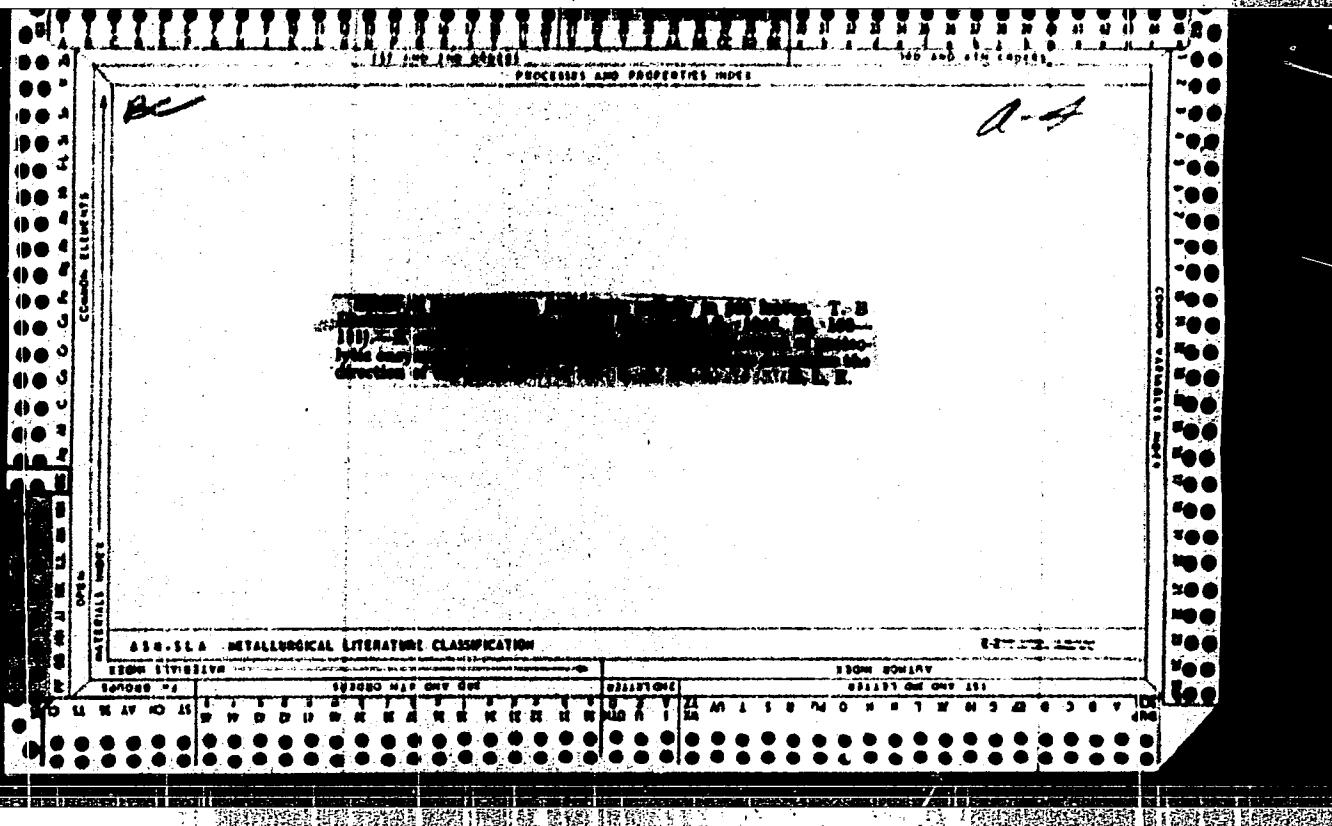
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

CA

II-D

Physiology and biochemistry of plants in Kazakhstan.  
L. G. Dobrenov and T. B. Darshapov. *Izv. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Plant. i Biokhim. Razredki*, No. 2, (Whole No. 39), 3-14(1947).—An extensive review and summary.  
G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

12

Determination of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in wheat grain by the micro-biological method suggested by Schopfer. T. N. Ulyanova, E. A. Lyukova, and N. Chernova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk KazSSR, Ser. Fiziol. Biokhim. Rastenii* No. 2, (Whole No. 30), 112-18 (1947).—Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> can be determined in wheat grain by a modified Schopfer method. The average value for Kazakhstan grain is 445-01 γ per 100 g. Indications are that soil and climatic conditions affect the vitamin content. The procedure used consisted of growing *Phycomyces* in media with various concns. of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> to establish a "calibration curve." Then the fungi are grown in aq. exts. of the grain and the results are compared. G. M. Kosolapoff

DARKANBAYEV, T. B.

PA 3/50769

Medicine - Vitamins  
Agriculture - Wheat

1 Aug 49

"Thiamin, Riboflavin, and Nicotinic Acid Content  
in a Grain of Kazakhstan Wheat," T. B. Darkanbayev,  
Kazakh State Inst. imeni S. M. Kirov, Alma-Ata, 3 DR  
"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR". Vol. LXVII, No 4.

A comparative table of varieties of hard, soft,  
and local wheat shows a greater amount of nicotinic  
acid than thiamin and a much smaller riboflavin  
content in local wheat grains. Flour from 70% of  
the yield is poor in these vitamins. Consequently,  
bread will have an insufficient thiamin and ribo-  
flavin content. This must be considered in ration-  
ing. Submitted by Acad A. I. Oparin 8 Jun 49.

3/20069

USSR.

Biochemical indexes of the baking quality of Kazakhstan wheats. T. B. Darkanbayev (Inst. Botan., Acad. Sci. Kazakh. S.S.R.). *Biolicheskaya Zemel'noye Khozyaistvo S.S.R.*, No. 2, 119-133 (1954).—The Kazakhstan wheats contain over 17% protein, the actual amt. being variable with locations, showing increasing protein content in going from the northern steppes to the drier southern areas, with a notable decline in protein content in the grains from the extreme south, in the semidesert region of soils with artificial irrigation. The gluten complex varies in quality with varieties of the grain; Cenium III and Lutescence 12 have high-quality gluten; Akmolinka 1 has poor gluten. The quality of gluten is directly connected with the gas-retaining ability of the dough and the activity of proteolytic enzymes. Specimens with weak gluten display lesser resistance to enzymic attack, while those with tough gluten are less rapidly attacked. The enzymic attack results in cleavage of 4.8-9% of the total N protein content (casein). The content of reducing sugars in these grains ranges in the interval 0.17-0.22%, sucrose 2.45-3.3, and starch 68.5-62.02%. Hard wheat contains more sucrose than soft wheat. The amylolytic activity of the flour from soft wheat is about 206 mg. (calcd. as maltose); that from hard wheat 406.4 mg. A similar, although lesser, difference exists in the gas-forming ability of the dough.

G. M. Kosolapoff

DARKANBAYEV T. B.

Content of sugars and starch in grain and flour of Kazakhstan wheat. T. B. Darkanbayev and G. A. Kaptynshina, *Zvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Biol.* 1955, No. 10, 87-93.—Kazakhstani wheat grains contained reducing sugars 0.17-0.23, sucrose 2.43-3.3, and starch 70.5-80.0%; 72% yield flour contained reducing sugars 0.16-0.2, sucrose 1.76-3.25, and starch 70.41-76.03%. Generally the grain of hard wheat contained more sucrose than that of soft wheat.  
G. M. Kosolapoff

Institut botaniki AN KazSSR.

DARKANBAYEV T.B.

Enzymic hydrolyzability of starch from various varieties of wheat. T. B. Darkanbayev and T. N. Kostyukova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Biol.* 1955, No. 10, 94-9.  
—Starch from several varieties of hard wheat was more rapidly hydrolyzed by amylase than that from varieties of soft wheat. The enzymic attack also depended upon the stage of ripeness of the grain; with increasing degree of ripeness the hydrolyzability of starch increased, a fact contrary to that found in other grains. G. M. Kosolapoff.

MD

①

DARKANBAYEV/TB

Validity of protein of Ketoglutarate wheat in relation to its  
susceptibility to enzyme action. T. B. Darkanbayev.  
Bishkek, Tersay, Sbornik 1956, No. 3, 43-60. Glutam was  
isolated from flour of 1955 wheat grain in  
various stages of ripening.

COUNTRY : USSR  
 ABS. JOUR. : CULTIVATED PLANTS. Grains. Leguminous Grains.  
 REF ZHUR. : Tropical Cereals. BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959, No. 15642  
 AUTHOR : Darkanbayev, T.B.; Akhmetova, N.Ya.  
 INST. : Acad. Sciences Kazakh SSR  
 TITLE : Biochemical Characteristics of Millet of Kazakhstan  
 ORIG. RUB. : Vestn. AN KazSSR, 1957, No.10, 58-71  
 ABSTRACT : Experiments of 1949-1951. Climatic conditions influence the grain's protein content in millet. Reduction of the millet grain's protein content follows the direction from the northwest oblasts of Kazakhstan to the southeast, situated in the zone of irrigated agriculture. The protein content is heightened in millet grain in unirrigated sections. A dependence was established between the processes of protein biosynthesis in the grain.

CARD:

1/2

COUNTRY : APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0  
 CATEGORY : CULTIVATED PLANTS.  
 ABS. JOUR. : REF ZHUR - BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959; No.15642  
 AUTHOR :  
 INST. :  
 TITLE :  
 ORIG. RUB. :  
 ABSTRACT : and the farming methods, sort characteristics, fertilizer placed. The starch content in the millet grain depends on the district of cultivation. Diverse sorts cultivated in similar conditions, differ in amylase activity. The fat content in the grain does not exceed 2.9 %. Biochemical characteristics are given of the leading and promising millet varieties in Kazakhstan. The bibliography contains 34 titles.  
 -- I.I. Neznanskaya

CARD:

2/2

PARAVYAN, A.V., kand.biolog.nauk; DOBRUNOV, L.G., doktor biolog.nauk;  
DARKANBAYEV, T.P., professor; BARANOVSKIY, P.M.; MOSKVICHEVA,  
L.N., red.; RZHOMDKOVSKAYA, L.S., red.; ROROKINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the Interrepublic Scientific Conference of Plant  
Physiologists and Biochemists] Trudy Mezhrespublikanskoi nauchnici  
konferentsii fiziologov i biokhimikov rastenii. Alma-Ata, 1958.  
203 p.  
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Mezhrespublikanskaia nauchnaya konferentsiya fiziologov i  
biokhimikov rasteniy. Alma-Ata, 1956. 2. Institut botaniki AN  
KazSSR (for Paravyan, Dobrunov, Darkanbayev). 3. Kazgospuniversitet  
im. S.M. Kirova (for Darkanbayev). 4. Chlen-korrespondent AN  
KazSSR (for Dobrunov, Darkanbayev).

(Biochemistry) (Botany--Physiology)

MUBAKULOV, Talip; DARKANBAYEV, T., prof., doktor biolog.nauk, red.;  
MELESHKO, K., red., KOSAYEV, N., red.; ZLOBIN, M., tekhn.red.

[Russian-Kazakh explanatory biological dictionary] Russko-  
kazakhskii tolkovyi biologicheskii slovar'. Alma-Ata,  
Kazakhskoe gos.izd-vo. Vol.1. 1959. 206 p. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Biology--Dictionaries)  
(Russian language--Dictionaries--Kazakh)

DARKANBAYEV, T.B.; KAPTYUSHINA, G.A.

Biochemical indicators of the baking qualities of new varieties of wheat in Kazakhstan. Biokhim. zerna no.5:47-64 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN Kasakhskoy SSR.  
(Kazakhstan—Flour)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

DARKANBAYEV, T.B.; IUKPANOV, Zh.L.

Some physiological features of a heterotic form of tobacco.  
Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 16 no.2:26-34 P '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

(Tobacco)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

DARKANBAYEV, T.B.; UDOL'SKAYA, N.L.

Encyclopedic work on plant physiology ("Handbook of plant physiology" [in German]. Reviewed by T.B.Darkanbaev, N.L.Udol'skaya). Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 16 no.6:85-87 (MIRA 13:7) Je '60.

(Plant physiology)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

DARKANBAYEV, T. B. (USSR)

"Variations in Wheat-Seed Amylase during Sprouting and Ripening."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,  
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

DARKAMBAYEV, T.B.; KAPTYUSHINA, G.A.; SHISHKINA, I.S.

Baking quality of some varieties of winter wheat of Kazakhstan.  
Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.bot.i pochv. no. 3:62-65 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Kazakhstan—Wheat)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

DARKANBAYEV, T.B.; LUKPANOV, Zh.L.; KALEKENOV, Zh.

Physiological and biochemical characteristics of the types of tobacco  
marked by heterosis. Fiziol. rast. 9 no.1:60-68 '62.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Institute of Botany, Kazakh S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and  
Department of Plant Physiology of Kazakh University, Alma-Ata.  
(Tobacco)

DARKANBAYEV, T.B.; KAPTYUSHINA, G.A.; SHISHKINA, I.S.; AKHMETOVA, N. Ya.

Biochemical and some technological indices of the grain of the  
winter wheats of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR 16:  
3-37 '63 (MIRA 1788)

DARKANBAYEV, T.B.

State of amylase in the processes of germination and ripening  
of wheat kernels. Biokhim. zer. i khlebopech. no.7:144-  
150 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra fiziologii i biokhimii rasteniy Kazakhskogo  
gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Kirova, Alma-Ata.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

DARKANBAYEV, T.B.; RAKHIMBAYEV, I.R.; AKHMETOVA, N.Ya.

Determining the fractional protein content in millet. Trudy Inst.  
bot. AN Kazakh SSR 20:18-22 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

DARKANBAYEV, T.B.; LYSenko, M.K.; NIRETINA, N.V.

Effect of boron, molybdenum, and manganese on some quality indices  
of tomatoes. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh.SSR 20:144-155 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

ACC NR: AP70000572

SOURCE CODE: UR/0218/66/031/006/1237/1246

AUTHOR: Pakhomova, M. V.; Darkanbayeva, G. T.; Zaytsova, G. N.

ORG: Biological Soil Department of the State University im. M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow  
(Biologo-pochvennyj fakul'tet Gosudarstvennogo universiteta)TITLE: Effect of light and darkness on the content of acid-soluble phosphor compounds  
in the green alga Scenedesmus obliquus Kutz

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 31, no. 6, 1966; 1237-1246

TOPIC TAGS: algae, light biologic effect, plant chemistry, plant metabolism,  
biosynthesis, nucleic acid, phosphate, phosphorylation

ABSTRACT: Levels of acid-soluble phosphor compounds, including inorganic phosphates, phosphorylated sugars and nucleotides, were investigated in green alga *Scenedesmus obliquus* Kutz grown under dark and light conditions. Light cultures growing in glass flasks on a modified Beneke culture medium with a 1% glucose solution were exposed to fluorescent lighting (1000 to 2000 lux, 25 to 27°) for 24 hrs daily over a 7-day period, and the dark cultures under similar conditions were exposed to darkness for 20 days. Air containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub> was blown into the flasks. Daily cell counts were recorded, and following the culture growth periods, the algae were separated from the culture medium by centrifuging. The acid-soluble phosphate compounds were extracted

Card 1/2

UDC: 581.132

ACC NR: AP70000572

and the fractions were chemically analyzed. Chromatographic separation of inorganic polyphosphates and products of their hydrolysis was performed according to E. Thilo and W. Z. Wieker's method. An electrophoretic method was used to separate nucleotides from nucleopeptides. Findings show that in the presence of glucose under light conditions the light culture gradually becomes heterotrophic, and more acid-soluble polyphosphates and phosphorylated sugars are formed than in the dark culture. AMP, GMP, GTP and UTP are identified in both cultures. Certain differences are found in the acid-soluble nucleotides. The dark culture is characterized by the presence of UDP and ATP, and the light culture is characterized by the presence of UMP and ADP. Quantitatively, uridylic nucleotides predominate in the dark culture and guanilic nucleotides predominate in the light culture. The nucleosidetriphosphate levels are ten times higher in the dark culture. The amino acid composition of the nucleotide peptides also differs in both cultures. The significance of these acid-soluble phosphate compound level differences in light and dark *S. obliquus* cultures requires further study. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 1 figure.

[06]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 08Jun66/ ORIG REF: 024/ OTH REF: 007/ AID PRESS: 5110

Card 2/2

BARAMBOYM, N.K., doktor khim. nauk, prof.; DARKHANOV, G.M., inzh.

Investigating the aqueous dispersions of polyamides. Nauch.  
trudy MTILP 25:129-133 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Moskovskogo  
tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

DARKHANOV, V.D.

"The Intensification of Crop Rotation by Means of Sowing  
Intermediate Crops in the Conditions of Moskovskaya Oblast";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences  
(awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2,  
1963, pp 232-236)

DARKHANOV, V.D., aspirant; VOROB'YEV, S.A., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Stubble crops mowed in spring for farage and their effect on  
the yield of following crops. Izv. TSKhA no.6:67-72 '61.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Field crops)

I 27586-65 RMT(d)/EPP(n)-2/TMP(1) Pa-4/Pu-4/Pn-4/Pae-2/Pd-4/Pk-4/P1-4

AUTH: Darkhovskiy, B. S.; Khvilevitskiy, L. V.

46

75

3-1

TITLE: Pneumatic correlator

INVENTOR: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.  
Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye. 1975, No. 2. "Osnovy teorii i prakticheskogo primeneniya perevodchikov i korrelatorov v radioelektronike." Izdatel'stvo radio i svyazi, M., 1975, p. 122.

ABSTRACT: A pneumatic correlator is described which has a correlation function, determined by the formula:

DEFINITION: The described pneumatic correlator evaluates the approximate correlation function:

$$R(\tau) \approx \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T h_1(t - \tau) f_1(t) dt$$

where  $h_1(t)$  and  $f_1(t)$  are obtained from the signals of the input and output channels, respectively. The feed direction of the signal is determined by the sign of the time lag  $\tau$ .

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

APPLICATION NO: AT0003253

connection with a multiple-tap delay line to individual microphones. The multi-tap delay line is connected to a DAT ANalog-to-Digital converter which converts the analog signal to digital form.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

I-36205-65 EMT(d)/EMT(v)/EMT(k)/EMT(h)/EED-2/-UR(1) Pg-4/Pg-4/Pf-4/Pg-4/Pk-4  
ACCESSION NR: AP5010131 IJP(c) BB/GG UR/0236/64/000/013/0035/0085

AUTHOR: Birman, A. I.; Darkhovskiy, B. S.

TITLE: Method of converting a digital code into a pneumatic analogue signal.  
Class 42, No. 163823

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1964, 85

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital conversion, analog computer system

TRANSLATION: A method of converting a digital code into a pneumatic analogue signal. The distinguishing feature is increased precision and reliability. The input pressure is fed, according to the weights of discharges, to volumes calibrated proportional to these weights. After these volumes are filled, the transmission of pressure is ceased, all of the volumes are interconnected, and produce an output pressure signal.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy institut kompleksnoy automatizatsii (State All-Union Central Institute of Complex Automation)

NO REF SCV: 000  
Card 1/1 j6

ENCL

UR 100 SF

OTHER: 000

JPRS

1. 03247-62

ACC NR: AP6011259

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0099/0059

AUTHORS: Birman, A. I.; Darkhovskiy, B. S.; Nomzor, S. A.

3 /

ORG: none

TITLE: A pneumatic multiplier-divider device. Class 42, No. 179992 [announced by Central Scientific Research Institute of Total Automation (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 99

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, automatic control system

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a pneumatic multiplier-divider device. The device includes a pulse generator made from a three-diaphragm relay with a coil in the feedback circuit. A correcting device and two pulse-width dividers are also included in the multiplier-divider. To increase the precision, the output channel of the pulse generator is connected with the control chambers of the two pulse-width dividers. The second control chambers of the pulse-width dividers are connected with the input channel of the astatic correcting device. This correcting device is made with a five-diaphragm comparison element with a variable coil. The positive chamber of the comparison element is connected through a constant coil with the output of one relay of the divider. The effusor chamber is connected with the

Cord 1/2

UDC: 681.142-525

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ACC NR: AP6011259

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first input channel, and the second input channel is connected with the negative chamber of the correcting device. The third input channel is connected with the effusor chamber of the second relay of the divider.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 19May64

Card 2/2 nst

DARISHEV, M.D., kand. ekon. nauk

Problems in the organization of a new metallurgical base.  
Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no.9:15-22 S '61. (MIRA 16:8)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

DARKIN, V.G.

New mandrel for disk form cutters. Mashinestritel' no. 5:  
23 My '64.  
(MIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

DAR'KIN, Ya.

More about meetings by proxy. Sov.profsoiuzy 6 no. 11:51 S '58.  
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Sekretar' Ul'yanovskogo oblastnogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh  
stroitel'stva i promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov.  
(Ul'yanovsk--Trade unions)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0

PROTASOV, V.R.; DARKOV, A.A.; MALININ, L.K.

"Visual images" in the recognition and signalization of fish.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. 31 no.1:59-75 Ja-F '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.  
Submitted April 8, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720008-0"

Kuznetsov, V. I., jt. au.

The statics of structures. 4., perer. izd. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor.  
izd-vo, 1951. 531 p. (52-28951)

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KUZNETSOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh  
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